

TENT TREATMENT FOR TUBERCULOUS INSANE

Superintendent of Large Eastern Hospital Has Demonstrated Its Efficiency

A. E. Macdonald, L. L. B., M. D., medical superintendent of the Manhattan State Hospital, East, gives a graphic account of tent life as tried under his direction for a large number of insane consumptives. The following extracts are from his paper in the Directory of Institutions and Societies dealing with "Tuberculosis in the United States and Canada":

That consumptive insane patients may be kept, and treated, to their advantage and incidentally to the advantage of their fellow-inmates, in canvas tents, and throughout the several seasons of the year, has been demonstrated in the recent history of the Manhattan State Hospital, East. The experiment upon the success of which this claim is advanced has covered a period of forty months.

In all hospitals for the insane the inmates are classified according to the form of mental disturbance. To take from all these classes any suffering from tuberculosis and put them together in one tent was a serious problem. This, however, has been very successfully done. The original plan was to use the camp only about five months during each summer.

The camp first established consisted of two large dormitory tents—twenty by forty feet—each containing twenty beds, with smaller tents of different shapes, about ten by ten feet, for the accommodation of the nurses, the care of the hospital stores, pantries and a dining tent for such patients as were able to leave their beds and tents, and go to the table for their meals. Running water was secured by means of underground pipes, and the safe disposition of waste and sewage was also provided for.

As has been said, it was expected to continue the camp only through the summer and as far into the autumn as favorable weather might render justifiable. But when in the late autumn it was found that the favorable experience continued, it was decided to attempt to carry the experiment, on a moderate scale, into, or even through, the approaching winter. The camp, as first established, had been placed upon an elevated knoll adjacent to the riverside and purposely exposed to the full force of the summer breezes. For the winter experiment its site was removed to the center of the island, where trees and buildings interposed to act as a wind-break to the severe storms from the east and northeast which are to be expected in that locality. The number of patients was reduced to twenty, those in whom the disease was most active being retained and the others being returned, for the time being, and much against their will, to the buildings. One large tent suffices for the housing at night of the reduced number of patients, and one was set apart as a sitting-room for day use, with the accessory tents before mentioned, and large stoves were placed in them, here and there, with wire screens surrounding them to protect the patients, and a liberal use of asbestos and other fire-proof material and arrangements for the prevention of fire.

To make a long story short, it has remained in continuous use, not only throughout the first winter, but through the two succeeding winters and intervening seasons, up to the date of the present writing. The scope of its employment has been gradually enlarged until all patients in whom there are active manifestations of tuberculosis—an average of forty-three out of a total census of about 2,000—are isolated therein, and there has been parallel enlargement of the elements of the plant.

The isolation of the tuberculosis patients has reduced to a minimum the danger of infection of other patients and of employees. The patients themselves have suffered no injury or hardship, but have, on the contrary, been unmistakably benefited. This is shown, among other ways, by a decrease in the death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis, both absolute and relative, and by a marked general increase in bodily weight, amounting in the case of one patient to an actual doubling of the weight—from eighty-three to one hundred and sixty-six pounds—in fourteen months of camp residence.

Mental improvement has as a general rule been the concomitant of physical, not only among the patients in the tuberculosis camp, but also in the others, and in the former class this has been somewhat of an anomaly. My experience, and I think that of others, has been that when phthisis and insanity co-exist they are apt to alternate as to the prominence of their several manifestations—the mental symptoms being more pronounced whilst the physical are in abeyance, and vice versa. Under the tent treatment we have found a general disposition toward accord in the manifestations, improvement in both respects proceeding concurrently, and some of the discharges from the hospital which gave most satisfaction to us at the time, and most assurance for the patient's future, were of inmates of the tuberculosis camp.

It was apprehended that not only might the patients themselves resent their transfer, but that similar objection might come from their relatives and friends, since innovations, even progressive ones, are apt to be frowned upon by those who constitute the majority in the clientele of a public hospital in a cosmopolitan city.

Even at the outset, however, the protests, whether from patients or their friends, were surprisingly few, and latterly they have been more apt to arise, if at all, over the patient's return to the buildings when that became necessary.

The question of medication may in the present writing be dismissed with a very brief reference. It has been found unnecessary to extend it greatly, and it has been limited mainly to the treatment of symptoms. Stimulation—alcoholic and the like—has been found of but little demand or use, and the quantities consumed—always under individual medical prescription—have been insignificant. On the other hand, the dietary has been made as liberal as the imposed restrictions of the State Hospital schedule have permitted, both in the way of regular diet and extras, and in the leading essentials—milk and eggs—private donations have supplemented the regular supply. But dependence, after all, has been mainly placed upon the rigid isolation and disinfection, and upon the unlimited supply of fresh air. As an interesting incidental fact it may be mentioned that not only the patients, but also the nurses living in the camp have enjoyed almost complete immunity from other pulmonary diseases. Not a single case of pneumonia has developed in the camp in its existence of over three years, though it causes 131 deaths in the hospital proper in that time. The "common colds" so frequent among their fellows living upon the wards, or in the Attendants' Home, have been unknown among the tent-dwellers.

The popular idea that the consumptive is a doomed man unless he can at once abandon home and family and business and betake himself to some remote region would seem to be negated by our Ward's Island experience. The Ward's Island camp is but a few feet above the tide-water level, its site is swept in winter by winds of high velocity, coming over the ice-bound waters of the rivers and the sound which surround it, and it suffers as much as, or more than, any other part of the city of New York from the trying changes of temperature and humidity which are so characteristic of its climate. If, in spite of all these drawbacks, what has been done can be done, and that for insane patients, what may not be hoped from the extension of the same methods to the ordinary consumptive of sound mind, anxious for recovery and capable of giving intelligent assistance in the struggle?

SOME HEALTHFUL RECIPES.

Soup
Cream Barley
Savory Lentils
Vegetables
Mashed Potatoes
Lettuce with Nut Butter Dressing
Roasted Sweet Potatoes
Breads
Salad Sandwiches
Corn Puffs
Dessert
Bananas in Syrup

Cream Barley Soup.—Wash a cup of pearl barley, drain, and simmer slowly in two quarts of water for four or five hours, adding boiling water from time to time as needed. When the barley is tender, strain off the liquor, of which there should be about three pints; add to it a portion of the cooked barley grains, salt, and a cup of whipped cream, and serve. If preferred, the beaten yolk of an egg may be used instead of cream.

Savory Lentils.—Take equal parts of cooked brown lentils that have been rubbed through a colander to remove the skins, and bread crumbs. Moisten with a little cream, season with salt and a very little powdered sage, pour into a baking dish, and bake in a moderate oven until well browned. A meal prepared by rubbing chopped English walnut meats through a colander, added to the savory lentils in the proportion of one cup of nut meal to a pint of lentils, just before putting into the oven to brown, makes a very palatable dish. When the nut meal is used, water may be used to moisten the lentils. When done, slice and serve with the following:

Cream Tomato Sauce.—Rub stewed or canned tomatoes through a colander to remove all seeds and fragments. Heat to boiling and thicken with a little flour. Add a half cup of very thin cream and one teaspoonful of salt to each pint of the liquid.

Lettuce with Nut Butter Dressing.—Prepare the lettuce as for salad. Rub two slightly rounded tablespoonfuls of nut butter smooth with two-thirds of a cup of water. Let this cream boil up for a moment. Remove from the stove, add one-half teaspoonful of salt and two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice. Cool, and it is ready for use. If too thick, it may be thinned with a little lemon juice or water. More lemon juice may be added if desired. Pour over the lettuce, and serve.

The Spring Pageant.
Have patience still;
Spring yet shall all her joyful tasks fulfill.
She tarries long,
But all is ready; each bird knows his song.
Each flower has got by heart
Its fair or fragrant part;
And given the word,
Each bud and bird
Will proudly bring the lovely pageant on.
Have patience; sweeter, sweeter far
Long-hoped-for treasures are
Than any we may have without such
waiting won.
—Ella Fuller Maitland.

MANY GRAFT CHARGES

Stories of Pestilence and Unfit Food Comes From Panama Canal.

EMPLOYEES ANXIOUS TO LEAVE.

Fought Each Other in Their Effort to Get Aboard Steamer Which Lay at the Pier in Colon—Conditions Said to be Beyond Description.

New York, July 5.—Stories of death from pestilence, of yellow fever, of grafting officials, of food not fit for dogs, and of blacklisting, were brought into port by disgusted employees of the Panama canal, who arrived from Colon on the Panama Railroad company's steamship Segurana. Mr. Northrup, a station agent on the Panama railroad, said: "The conditions on the isthmus are beyond description. Pestilence exists in many parts. The food is execrable. You can buy for 15 cents in this city a much better meal than you can get at the best hotel on the isthmus."

C. R. Little and John Wellington, who were employed on the canal, said: "Graft is rampant all over the isthmus. The officials are lacking in discipline. A hotel manager said government officials are in on the graft, and as much as \$15 a person is made every month."

George McLeod, another passenger, who resided in this city, and who has spent some time in Panama, told of the blacklisting system in vogue there: "The officials in charge of the canal work are utterly incompetent. Blacklisting is one of the chief vices. Hundreds of employees surged about the Segurana while she lay at her pier in Colon, trying to board her. They fought each other in their effort to get aboard."

H. King of Stockton, Cal., a canal employee, said: "For the past six weeks the fever cases have been sent into the hospital at the rate of forty to sixty a week. Deaths have averaged nearly five a day. The hospital is crowded. You have no idea of the terrible conditions there."

"I was there three months and never slept in a bed," said Harry Brainard of Albany. "All I had was a rickety cot, with an overcoat folded for a pillow. My room was without windows, and vile. The food was terrible. Most of us ate at the Washington hotel, where they charged \$45 a month for the food."

MR. HAY'S SUCCESSOR.

According to Washington Opinion It Will be Secretary Taft.

Washington, July 5.—It is expected that W. H. Taft, secretary of war, will be made secretary of state in place of John Hay, who died. No appointment will be made until after the return of Secretary Taft from the Philippines. In the meantime the affairs of the state department will be administered by the regular assistants. It has been regarded as certain for some time that Taft would take the state portfolio in case Secretary Hay was compelled to leave for any reason. Next to Mr. Hay, Mr. Taft has always been regarded as the best man for the state department.

Chicago, July 5. — Secretary Taft this evening received a message from President Roosevelt suggesting that he continue his journey to the Philippines and do not return for the funeral of Secretary Hay.

Secretary Taft will act in accordance with the suggestion.

FRANCE HAS AGREED.

Arrangements Have Been Made About Morocco Conference.

Paris, July 5.—Prince von Radolin, the German ambassador, called at the foreign office this evening by appointment and during a two hour's talk with Premier Rouvier received from the latter the French response to Germany's last note concerning Morocco. The response takes into consideration the assurances Germany has given relative to French interest in Morocco and modifies some of the objection at first raised against a conference. The general tenor of the response is favorable to the principle of a conference. Diplomatic circles therefore regard the controversy as practically closed, as little now remains to be done except to adjust details.

This, however, may take some time as each side is tenaciously contesting every step.

A Swedish squadron of sixteen warships undergoing maneuvers passed Copenhagen steering northward.

Attempted Demonstration.

Kallspél, July 3. — Cossacks dispersed with their whips a crowd which attempted to make a demonstration with red flags in front of the church of the Bernardines.

The Strike Continues.

St. Petersburg, July 3.—The strike at Voznesensk, province of Vladimir, continues. The town resembles a military camp. Infantry and cavalry are quartered in the houses and court yards and are blockading in the streets.

GOMPERS DELIGHTS THEM.

The Federation of Labor Favors Female Suffrage.

Portland, Ore., July 5.—The National American Woman Suffragist Association received enthusiastically the following telegram from Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor:

"Kindly convey fraternal greetings to your convention and the earnest expression of our hope for the enfranchisement and disenfranchisement of women."

The state report from Kansas, presented by Mrs. Sadie P. Grisham, president, reviewed the ineffectual efforts to secure from the last legislature the right for women to vote for president electors. A similar report was submitted from Vermont.

Massachusetts reported the forming of eleven new suffrage leagues with an enrollment of 1,700 new members. For Missouri Alice C. Mulkey, president, stated that the efforts of the suffrage association had been effected for bills providing for compulsory education and making it a felony to sell liquor to a minor, both of which passed.

The Nebraska association, Mrs. Clara Young president, reported a vigorous effort, strongly supported by the president, to have the dower inheritance of widows abolished and equal property rights established, but the legislature refused to pass the law.

The death was announced of Rev. Chapin of New York, the first woman minister to receive the degree of doctor of divinity.

Resolutions were adopted protesting against the statement in the London Fortnightly Review by Lucas Malet that President Roosevelt is an opponent of the extension of suffrage to women and an enemy of equal rights. Attention was called to the fact that as a member of the New York legislature Mr. Roosevelt repeatedly voted for woman suffrage, and as governor he recommended it in his inaugural message to the legislature. Reference was made to his action as police commissioner of New York in imposing penalties for disorderly conduct impartially against men and women, and to his constant defense of womanhood. The convention voted down by a large majority President Roosevelt's recommendation of the whipping post for wife beaters.

The discussion on "how best to utilize the press," led by Mrs. Ida Harper of New York, showed that the women were shrewdly informed as to the best methods of securing the friendly co-operation of editors and managers.

WEPT AT HIS FATE.

Kansas City Murderer is Sentenced to Hang.

Kansas City, July 5.—Frank Hottman, who was convicted of the murder of Clarence Myers, May 11, 1904, was sentenced to hang by Judge Wofford in the criminal court. The date of Hottman's death was set for August 10, but the court granted leave until October 1 to file a bill of exceptions in the case. This will act as a stay of execution until the Supreme Court can pass on the case.

When Judge Wofford reached the formal part of the sentence and said in low tones: "It is the sentence of this court that you be taken to the county jail and there kept until the day of execution and that you then be hanged by the neck until you are dead," Hottman was visibly affected. Tears gathered in his eyes and rolled down his face. He wiped them away with a handkerchief. He did not sob aloud, but put the handkerchief to his face several times to suppress a sob. He was very pale and his fingers twitched nervously.

Hottman was tried first for the killing of Clarence Myers. He was taken to Liberty and placed on the witness stand in the trial of Mrs. Myers and testified against her. It was reported at that time that Hottman might escape with life imprisonment in the penitentiary, but no promises were made to him to induce him to tell about his part and Mrs. Myers' in the killing of Clarence Myers. Fred Urfer, Hottman's attorney, will appeal the case to the Supreme Court.

Hottman seemed utterly broken in spirit while he was being sentenced this morning. Mrs. Myers, on the other hand, has always remained impassive. She smiled frequently during her trial and after her sentence. She was condemned to die August 11.

Three Burn in Hotel.

Licking, Mo., July 3.—The Collier hotel, a two-story frame building burned last night. Mrs. V. L. Shelp and her 4-year-old daughter, Harriet of Rolla, and Emmet Sticer, a blacksmith from Willow Springs, burned to death.

Strikers Threatened.

Vienna, July 1.—A dispatch from Lodz says the authorities threaten to bombard the city if there is further firing on troops by the strikers.

General Assassinated.

Berlin, July 1.—According to the Morgen Post, General Marmusoff commander of the troops at Lodz, has been assassinated. The rebels attacked the general while he was driving through the city, dragged him from his carriage and stabbed him through the heart.

Oyama's Good Health.

Marquis Oyama, commanding the Japanese forces in Manchuria, is extremely careful about his health. He totally abstains from all liquors and restricts his smoking to three cigars a day. The hour of his exercise is fixed and at times he goes out shooting. When in Japan his weight was 175 pounds, but this has been decreased during the present campaign by twenty-five pounds. His health is considered to have been greatly improved by this.

Skeletons in Trenches.

A curious discovery has been made in the course of some excavations that have been in progress in St. Martin de Re, in France. The excavators unearthed trenches in which lay skeletons which were presumably those of the citizens who fell fighting there in defending the town against the English in 1627. Among the skeletons was found a spherical iron bomb containing a moist black powder, which was found to consist of about a third of nitre, a third of carbon and a fifth of sulphur, the remainder being iron oxide derived from the rusting of the iron shell.

You may be blessed with many good thoughts and yet be unable to control some little influence that spoils the best part of it.

Bernhardt Again Furious.

Sarah Bernhardt is again furious at the French government, which in conferring the Legion of Honor on Adeline Patti wounded the tragedienne in the way that hurts her most. The distinction was given Patti in recognition of the fact that she took part in concerts for French charities. Marie Laurent is the only French actress to receive the coveted ribbon. It was bestowed on her as a recognition of her work in founding the asylum for the orphans of actors rather than her talent as an actress and the honor was plainly meant for the woman and not the actress.

Hereditary Spanish Law Suit.

Marquis De Viana and Count Torres De Cabrera, two Spaniards of ancient lineage, are opponents in a lawsuit which was begun in 1517 and is still sub judice. The case concerns a pension, and the accumulated sum in dispute would have reached fabulous millions had not four centuries of attorneys, barristers and court officials taken considerable measures of appropriation to prevent it becoming too unwieldy to be dealt with.

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